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L.A. COUNTRIES SIGN DECLARATION AGAINST ARMS RACE

PA231846Y Caracas Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1251 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 22 Jun (VENPRES)--Within the framework of the OAS annual meeting in Washington, the foreign ministers of the countries that signed the Ayacucho declaration have signed a declaration against the arms race in the world and announced that they will hold a new meeting to discuss specific measures in that regard. The declaration refers to the recent special UN meeting on disarmament, during which Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi submitted a proposal from President Carlos Andres Perez on the subject. The text of the declaration is as follows:

The foreign affairs ministers of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela, signatories of the Ayacucho declaration, meeting in Washington on 22 June 1978, at a time when the special UN meeting on disarmament is being held, express their deep concern over the continued arms race in the world and its negative consequences on the economic and social development of peoples.

They state that disarmament and a curbing of the arms race are indispensable for the preservation of peace and international security and, in that regard, stress the significance of the special assembly on disarmament.

They reaffirm the importance they attach to the postulates of the Ayacucho declaration regarding the limitation of the arms race in Latin America and reaffirm the need for efforts to promote conditions leading to an effective limitation of the arms race in the region in order to devote all possible resources to the economic and social development of each of the Latin American countries.

They agree that the continued existence of problems in the international sphere is one of the main causes of the arms race and, therefore, they reiterate their determination to promote the solution of all controversies by peaceful means, thereby contributing to the easing of tensions and the preservation and strengthening of peace.

They also express their willingness to explore, together with the other Latin American countries, the possibilities of concluding an agreement for the limitation of conventional weapons in Latin America. They agree to hold a new meeting at a later date at the foreign ministers level in order to review specific measures in that regard.

The following ministers signed the declaration: Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes, Argentine foreign relations and worship minister; Air Force Division Gen Oscar Adriazola Valda, Bolivian foreign affairs and worship minister; Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, Colombian foreign affairs minister; Hernan Cubillos, Chilean foreign affairs minister; Jose Ayala Lasso, Ecuadorean foreign affairs minister; Nicolas Gonzalez-Revilla, Panamanian foreign affairs minister; Jose de la Puente Radbill, Peruvian foreign affairs minister; and Simon Alberto Consalvi, Venezuelan foreign affairs minister.

SURINAM TO JOIN LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM

PA240346Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 23 Jun (AFP)--Surinam will join the Latin American Economic System [LAES] on 28 June, it was announced here today. The incorporation of the youngest state of the region as the 26th member of LAES will become effective when Henck Arron, Surinam's prime minister, currently in Venezuela on an official visit, [word indistinct] at the LAES headquarters in Caracas.

MONTES URGES OAS TO UNITE AGAINST TERRORISM

PY241849Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun--Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes referred at the OAS to the regrettable power abuse exercised by some powerful nations which take the position of defense of human rights as their single and restricted topic of dialog with other countries, countries which are usually among those in the developing world.

When this position is also accompanied by discrediting and slanderous campaigns carried out by news media in those powerful countries, without giving the other countries an equal right to give their opinion; when insults based on political motives are tolerated day after day; when under the pretext of honoring freedom, terrorist criminals in exile are allowed to use the channels of the most sophisticated societies to threaten bilateral relations, then we have a regrettable phenomenon of power abuse.

After stating that this attitude creates animosity between one country and another, endangering world equilibrium, Montes stated that the international community faces an abuse of power, the consequences of which are never irrelevant or negligible. This phenomenon, which is even more dangerous because of the unnecessary resentments derived from it, is capable of arousing a type of moral responsibility which is equal in importance to the one on which the defense of human rights is based and which, in the end, can turn into an international responsibility of the states involved.

The foreign minister recalled the Argentine position at the assembly last year when our delegation made a call to join efforts for a united action against aggression, with the understanding that terrorism is not a phenomenon found in one or more areas of a territory but the branch of a broad international action which has its origin and leadership in disruptive anarchist-terrorist ideologies, whose final goal is to destroy the structures on which our ancestors laid the basis for civilization and progress.

When he mentioned the measures being taken in European countries to fight terrorism, Montes stated that it is paradoxical that in our continent--which was the first to experience the devasting effects of terrorism--there is no collective concern to respond to this punishment which is important, not only because of the permanent threat involved but because of the direct attack against human rights which is implied in every one of its actions.

Argentina, a country which is still healing the serious wounds left by this aggression, jealously respects the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs of a state. This principle, which makes us refrain from judging the overall position of each state in the face of the terrorist problem, forces us to firmly reject the attitude of those members of the continental community which take prerogatives over foreign problems and, furthermore, pretend to use international organizations to establish positions destined for the exclusive use of their own politics.

Montes stated that it was difficult and also painful to face open accusations from sectors which remained indifferent to the chaotic climate which Argentina was facing when the present government took power. He indicated that, in our continent, there is still confusion between the exercise of the right of legitimate defense of a state confronting international terrorism and an issue which is so different and at the same time so specific as the violation of human rights.

This international concept, according to which there is violation of human rights when these are continuously and systematically broken as a means to achieve a specific goal, has nothing to do with the self-defense of a state but, instead, with the daily destruction of lives and resources carried out by terrorist elements.

On the grounds that the OAS cannot remain indifferent to the danger which is threatening its members, Vice Admiral Montes proposed a humanitarian objective of common defense to be considered with utmost urgency and that the first requisite was to end useless recriminations of a moral nature, which involve political pressure, sometimes well-intentioned and sometimes caused by clear objectives of internal policy which disagree with the purposes the OAS Charter. He then encouraged close cooperation between governments to face the common threat and to enact legislation to classify and repress terrorism and, at the domestic level, to strengthen existing humanitarian instruments.

In this regard, he proposed that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission be given enough power to be able to determine actual situations in various countries instead of unreal situations expressed in an impersonal way and, very often, by organizations or individuals politically committed against the accused states.

MONTONEROS REPORTEDLY RECEIVE RPG-7 ROCKETS

PY222341Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2046 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[By AFP special correspondent Jacques Kaufmann]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jun--Argentine military intelligence sources reported here today that the Montoneros (an Argentine guerrila organization which swings between Peronism and Marxism-Leninism) recently received Soviet-made weapons. Armed forces intelligence service experts who talked with AFP's special correspondent indicated that approximately 1 month ago this guerrila organization received Soviet-made antitank rocket launchers of the RPG-7 type. This weapon is used by some Palestine terrorist groups like Fatah.

The experts believe that the weapons were delivered by Arab sympathizers.

According to the Palestine news agency WAFA, the two movements have agreed on bilateral relations and mutual cooperation. According to the same sources, the Montoneros used an RPG-7 rocket launcher on 10 June 1978 to attack the Argentine presidential palace. That attack only caused damage.

The military intelligence service stresses that this weapon is very easy to handle and can even be used from a moving vehicle. The RPG-7 rocket launcher has a range of 400 m.

The Montoneros, strongly resisted by the Argentine armed forces, are spread widely throughout the Buenos Aires region, where three new attacks were recorded over the past 24 hours. One attack was on the home of Finance Secretary Juan Alemann, where his wife was wounded.

Reliable sources claimed that this terrorist organization is responsible for the 13 June attack on the home of Gen Reynaldo Bignone, secretary general of the Argentine Army chiefs of staff.

Other extremist organizations with armed branches are still active in Argentina, despite armed forces action.

The best organized, after the Montoneros, is the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP, Marxist-Leninist), responsible for the bomb attack on the soccer World Cup press center just before the beginning of the games. Other armed organizations are the communist organization, Workers' Power (Trotskyite), and the Argentine Marxist-Leninist Communist Party.

FINANCE MINISTER'S HOUSE BOMBED; WIFE INJURED

PY221406Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1343 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 June--Unidentified individuals bombed the house of Argentine Finance Secretary Juan Alemann and the incident resulted in injuries to his wife.

The explosion destroyed a large part of Alemann's residence located in the elegant Belgrano neighborhood of Buenos Aires. The police have mounted a large-scale operation to locate the perpetrators of the attack.

FEDERAL POLICE ACADEMY BOMBED BY MONTONEROS

PA251407Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 25 Jun 78 PS

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jun (AFP)--Argentina's federal police academy was attacked today with grenades, resulting in some damage but no casualties, it was learned here from reliable sources.

The front of the building and some windows were damaged when two grenades exploded in an attack attributed to the Montoneros, a clandestine armed group (self-appointed leftist Peronists considered Marxist-Leninist by the authorities).

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL IN BUENOS AIRES REPORTED

PY231745Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1705 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun--Bolivian President Hugo Banzer arrived at Jorge Newbery airport at 1350. General Banzer came on the special invitation from Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla to attend the final games of the soccer World Cup to be played on Saturday and Sunday at the River Plate Stadium.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS NO DETENTIONS DURING WEEK

PY232352Y Bueonos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 23 June 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jun--The Interior Ministry has officially reported that seven persons were released by the executive branch last week and that no one was placed at the disposal of the executive branch during this time. One person was authorized to leave the country.

STATE OF ALERT ORDERED IN ANTICIPATION OF DISTURBANCES

PY231541Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Text] At the end of the cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Guillermo Jimenez Gallo stated today that some social agitation has been detected in [name indistinct] created by extremist elements who want to take advantage of Saint John's anniversary celebration night to create disturbances.

Jimenez Gallo said tht in view of rumors in this regard, a state of alert had been declared for the forces of order which will be ready to guarantee tranquillity and order. He reaffirmed that the armed forces government would guarantee the security of the country. He said, however, that this does not refer to a subversive process, but to a climate of social agitation. He made it clear that the drivers strike is harmful for the country and that it was politically inspired (?rather than) being merely a union movement.

Maj Gen Victor Gonzalez Fuentes, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated that he was unaware of a report published in an informative confidential letter regarding a direct conflict between the armed forces and the official candidate, Juan Pereda Asbun.

PEREDA VOICES APPROVAL OF CARTER STATEMENTS ON SEA OUTLET

PY231457Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Gen Juan Pereda Asbun, candidate of the People's Nationalist Union [UNP], has indicated his concurrence with the statement made by U.S. President Jimmy Carter in the sense that the Bolivian maritime landlocked situation must be solved next year.

The UNP candidate maintained in a communique that it is essential for Bolivia to act on a world level, according to its tradition, to strengthen its negotiating power in order to arrive at a proposal which may meet Bolivia's legitimate interests. The report states that the UNP maintains that it will make a strong effort to achieve our maritime fulfillment, the strengthening of our sovereignty and [words indistinct] a solution regarding international markets.

Gen Juan Pereda Asbun's government platform reasserts the Bolivian right to maritime recovering (?of for solving) better any form of territorial alienation.

As already stated, Gen Juan Pereda Asbun had rejected the (?option) of breaking relations with Chile, and some days later the Bolivian Government broke diplomatic ties with Chile.

POLICE DENY CHARGES OF STRIKING DRIVERS

PY230229Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The general command of the Bolivian police has declared in a communique that the 24-hour work stoppage ordered by the federation of transporters is unjustified since the true victim of the attack was a policeman and not a driver.

Policeman (Mario Rivera Alarcon) of police district No 3, who was on duty patrolling the El Alto zone, was knocked down by driver (Alberto Huanca), who was drunk and drove a line 13 bus on the sidewalk where the policeman was standing among pedestrians, the police document stated.

According to the police, (Alarcon) was taken to the police clinic for treatment.

Criticizing the proposal to declare the national transport service an autonomous entity, the police general command termed La Paz drivers irresponsible in causing more disruption in this sector, where many people depend on the urban transport service.

24-HOUR PUBLIC TRANSPORT STRIKE CONCLUDES

PY231709Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1547 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jun--After a 24-hour strike, local public transport resumed normal activities today.

Yesterday was a day full of problems at working places, due to the lack of public transport.

The strike had been called in protest of what the transport unions called arrogance and attacks on drivers by traffic police.

POLICEMEN ACCUSE SUPERIORS OF ASSASSINATION PLOT

PY241404Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Two Bolivian police officers have made serious charges against two high members of the inistitution stationed in Tarija city. Capt (Ivar Lema) and Lt (Jorge Lema) have filed a written accusation with their signatures legally attested by competent officials, maintaining that the two high police officers in Tarija ordered them to stage a dynamite attack against a person. According to the accusation, the intended victim was (Eva Navajas de Alandia), a member of the Tarija Human Rights Assembly and legal adviser to the Tarija police.

The police officers termed the planned dynamite attack abominable and related it to public protests made by Mrs (Alandia) regarding the mysterious death of Mr (Jorge Fuentes Fuentes).

The police officers refused to obey the order of their superior officers and decided to deliver an accusation to the Interior Ministry and to the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights; the latter organization undertook to release the facts to the news media.

As this is a serious accusation which affects the police as an institution, we have asked for the opinion of Col Lino Perez, commander of the Bolivian police. The police chief said he has talked with the accused police chiefs, who are in Tarija, and that they denied the charges. Colonel Perez said: [begin recording] I have contacted both Colonel (Cortes) and Colonel (Munuz), telling them that an accusation has been received here that they had ordered a certain deed to be committed, and they told me that it was completely untrue. I have therefore ordered a detailed (?investigation), because this concerns the prestige of the institution. [end recording]

SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVES POLITICAL REFORMS

FY240317Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 23 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Brasilia--After meeting for an hour and 25 minutes, the National Security Council approved this afternoon without change the proposal on political reforms which was announced this morning by President Geisel.

On Monday, at a time which was not yet announced, Gen Golbery de Couto E Silva, chief of the civilian household, will hand-carry the proposal to the National Congress.

The National Security Council discussed this issue only. Opening the session, Geisel repreated practically the same arguments he used this morning to support the reforms during his meeting with members of the National Renewal Alliance Executive Board.

GEISEL SPEAKS ON NEW POLITICAL REFORMS

FY240110Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Jun 78 FY

[Speech delivered by President Ernesto Geisel on receiving draft law on political reforms from the Executive Board of National Renewal Alliance, ARENA, in Planalto Palace on 23 June--recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen: This meeting of government officials and high-ranking ARENA leaders has an extraordinary political significance, be it because of the nature of the document which was just delivered to me by the ARENA national president, Deputy Francelino Pereira, a document which marks an extraordinary step toward improving our political institutions; or be it because this meeting is confirming once again the identity existing between the revolution's party and the government, since they share identical purposes which have thus far enabled the government to achieve remarkable progress in its undertakings in every sector of national life.

This identity is of significant importance because the government and party together can achieve what Brazilians want, such as this proposal for constitutional reform.

As the ARENA president has properly stated, on the date of my inauguration, and even earlier--when I was nominated as presidential candidate by the ARENA convention--I expressed the need to guarantee the nation's political development, together with socioeconomic development, taking the word development in its broadest sense.

From then on, we have been making efforts to achieve development. Although many may disagree, I believe that we have carried out an important task. We can mention the elections of 1974 and 1976, which were held with complete freedom of expression, of thought, with free voting in which ARENA obtained great victories, especially in the 1976 municipal election, when most municipalities elected ARENA candidates.

We could also mention the freedom guaranteed to the press, magazines and newspapers, which has allowed a broad debate in all sectors, primarily in the political sector. This means that there has been broad freedom and that virtually no restrictions were imposed.

I have time and again made remarks on this subject. It will not be proper to repeat them here since they are recorded in public documents which can be seen by anyone; yet, I deem it important to repeat here a passage of the speech I delivered before members of the ARENA regional and national boards at Alvorado Palace on 1 December 1977.

At that time, I said: "We are now going through a period of evident political development. There are diversified, broadened prospects which will certainly yield results of different nature.

"The thing is that this Brazil is a different Brazil as a result of the achievements made by the revolution and of the promising national prospects, which yield hopes and stimulate imagination.

"There is no doubt today as to the aspirations of many, especially of those highly prominent sectors of the nation, who advocate the institutionalization of the democratic ideals which, 13 years ago, with undisputed popular support, inspired the 1964 movement.

"Thus we are thinking of abolishing exceptional laws which had been necessary at certain stages of our revolutionary period but which the peaceful development of national life has made necessary. These laws can now be replaced with constitutional safeguards, which could guarantee the existence and the proper and orderly functioning of the democratic regime."

The very same remarks I repeated in my 31 March 1978 speech, commemorating another anniversary of the revolution.

I also decided to include this subject in my message to Congress at the opening of legislative session this year, when I referred to the conditions which were to be considered to achieve the desired progress in the beginning of the last year of my government, concerning the institutionalization of the ideals of the 1964 revolution, democratization and liberalization [words indistinct], more participation by communities in political decisions [word indistinct] and of the state.

Consequently, I now have a draft law for reform through constitutional amendment. This project eliminates in our legislation the exceptional, conditional and complementary acts, and all those which violate legislative clauses of the constitution.

This proposal will basically result in the following changes: first of all, the reinstatement of constitutional and legal privileges such as career security for high-ranking civil service officials, court magistrates and army officers [vitalicidade]; job security for government employees [inadmovilidade]; and job security for private company workers [estabilidade]; reinstatement of habeas corpus in cases of political crimes against national security and the economic or social order; and the elimination of presidential authority to decree legislative bodies in recess, to intervene in states without adhering to constitutional rules, to declare and extend the state of siege without congressional approval; to suspend the political rights of any citizen or to cancel elective mandates; to deport Brazilians; to dismiss, promote, or retire because of [word indistinct] magistrates or employees of public enterprises and government companies; or to dismiss, transfer to the reserve or retire military or police officers.

In addition to repealing these exceptional acts, this reform proposal includes other provisions. It intends to give further guarantees to the immunity enjoyed by members of the legislative branch in exercising their duties.

It also has provi ions concerning the organization and functioning of political parties, establishing less strict requirements for the creation of new parties but without falling into the serious error of permitting the proliferation of tiny, meaningless parties. We have already experienced the problems caused by these parties in the past.

In has created measures--which I consider to be essential--which will provide the state with the means to defend itself and society. In addition to maintaining the traditional state of siege, which was included in every Brazilian republican constitution, it also covers other situations in which the government will be able to adopt emergency measures or decree a state of emergency so that it may expeditiously face situations which could disrupt peace or social order, or to prevent wars or subversive action.

In addition to this constitutional amendment, other measures will have to be adopted to adjust our laws to the amendments introduced in this proposal. I want to emphasize the need to revise the law governing crimes against national security.

The proposal was in a way prepared under the government's inspiration, closely associated with ARENA. It was actually prepared through the ability, dedication and [word indistinct] of the illustrious Senator Petronio Portella. [applause] He prepared this proposal after hearing the various sectors of the Brazilian public, after hearing the government's active forces, after hearing prominent personalities who have excelled because of their wisdom and experience and who could make valuable contributions to the preparation of this amendment.

Senator Portella had to work hard for several months, but he showed persistence as he faced the expected conflicting opinions which he sought to reconcile. He discussed problems time and again, even with me but also within the party, and briefed the opposition party on these discussions. He has now concluded his meritorious job which is represented by the proposal which was just delivered to me.

Yet, complementary measures will be required before sending this proposal to the legislative branch. I will have to adopt several measures so that it may be sent to the legislative branch as soon as possible. I will have to start today, when I will preside over a meeting of the National Security Council, which will have expressed its opinion on this proposal.

We do not consider this to be a perfect proposal. We would rather have a good proposal which can be approved in time, instead of wasting time to find the best solution, which we might never be able to achieve. Nor do we consider this to be a definitive proposal. There may still be many things which can and must be done. This proposal actually marks the end of the first stage of reforms which my government had planned to implement. This will be no doubt continued by the future government which will be headed by Joao Baptista de Figueiredo. [applause]

The proposal will certainly elicit harsh criticism: We have already heard some, and will continue to hear more. We will hear criticism from those who want more, those who consider the proposal to be inadequate, those who want more because they are unrealistic, proposing abstract solutions which do not take into account the national situation, the economic, social and political conditions the country is experiencing.

There will be some who will want less, those who fear that these reforms will again plunge the country into problems similar to those of an abhorred past. They forget, however, that our people have matured, that our institutions are now stronger, and that the armed forces are united and will never permit us to return to that past. [applause]

There are even those who want the amendments to be enforced immediately. They want the amendments now. Perhaps they do not even want the proposal to go to Congress first. They want the president to use his discretional powers. Well, they have forgotten the many years which elapsed, that our institutions can only be developed in a gradual, safe process, as I have advocated. In this process, politicians must use their creative imagination: We no longer want those who demand "We want it now." Today, we do not want it now, we want to build, we want to engage in a constructive effort which will yield practical results.

Therefore, we object to any form of haste. We must enact these reforms through regular channels, through normal congressional procedures for approval by the National Congress at the appropriate time.

There are finally those who never want anything, those who do not want reforms, either because they are diehard opponents or because they want to disturb, slander, spoil or disrupt national life.

Yet, I believe that the large majority of the people want the reforms. [applause] Those who do not want the reforms, those who want more, those who want it now, those who never want anything, are a minority group. The majority of conscientious Brazilians will approve and support these reforms which were just delivered to me by ARENA.

I recognize that we will encounter many problems in approving them. We should not overlook this and we should not get discouraged if these difficulties become very acute.

We must not only be prepared for battle; we must also be united, and the government counts on the support of ARENA: It wants ARENA to support these reforms, as it also wants the responsible people [applause] to give their support, because only in this way can we fulfill the commitments and responsibilities we assumed with the nation.

Finally, I must tell you that despite what many people say in their desires or dreams, these reforms, with the elimination of the exceptional acts, do not mean the elimination, the conclusion or the end of our revolution. The revolution will continue. [applause]

The revolution is not characterized by the repressive measures which may be necessary against guerrillas, against terrorists and subversives. What characterizes our revolution are the projects carried out in this country since 1964 [applause]: projects carried out by the revolutionary governments of Castello Branco, Costa e Silva, Medici and myself, with the decisive support of the Brazilian people through their political expression, which is our party; projects which are universally recognized and that are not recognized by those who do not want them and want to live in darkness.

The revolution will continue, and its daily action will be reflected in the spirit and in the action of those who made the revolution and of all those who joined it. Its objectives prevail. We want to live in peace and order, rejecting exotic ideologies and giving the fatherland full development, development whose goal is essentially the well-being of our people. Thank you. [applause]

FIGUEIREDO ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR REFORMS

PY230357Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo announced today that he will intercede with the president to enforce new political reforms as of 1 January 1979. In recognition to General Geisel's dedicated efforts to implement the reforms, Figueiredo said that it would only be fair to let President Geisel conduct the remainder of his term under the reform.

He said that he did not intend to broaden the scope of the reforms proposed by the government, noting that if he did, the political opening would become a breakin [arrombamento]. This remark elicited a burst of laughter from journalists and politicians who met with him at the end of a meeting of the National Executive Board of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA].

Figueiredo also discussed other issues. He said that it would be very difficult to decree abroad, unrestricted amnesty. He outlined the differences existing between politically motivated crimes and politically based crimes, such as bank holdups and kidnapings, which he regarded as common crimes, regardless of their motives. He said that those who committed ideological crimes could be granted amnesty.

Questioned about the possibility of holding a televised debate on Brazilian issues with Gen Euler Bentes Moneiro, Figueriredo said that any questions regarding remarks made by Bentes Monteiro should be addressed to Bentes Monteiro, and not to him.

In view of newsmen's insistence on drawing comparisons between his ideas and those of General Bentes Monteiro on the Brazilian economic model, Figueiredo finally said: I disagree with him not over the mere fact that he is criticizing the economic policy of the Geisel administration, because I support this policy.

ITAIPU AWARDS CONTRACT FOR 700,000-KW TURBINES

PY210129Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 20 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Itaipu board of directors has awarded the consortium Itaipu Electromecanico with a contract to supply electromechanical equipment for the Itaipu hydroelectric plant, since this enterprise submitted the bid which offered the best economic advantages. This consortium will be entrusted with the production of 18 complete generating units, of 700,000 kw each.

Each unit will consist of a turbine, a generator, accessories, rods [barramentos] and control panels. The 18 units will cost a total of $703.13 million. Most of this equipment will be built in Brazil and Paraguay by the Brazilian enterprises Mecanica Pesada, Bardela Industrias Mecanicas, Industrias Electricas Brown Boveri, Siemens and Voith Maquinas E Equipamentos and the Paraguayan enterprise Consorcio de Ingenieria Electromecanic

This award will help maintain the timetable established for the initiation and operation of the first turbines by 1983.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON LANDAU RECALL

PY240057Y Santiago Chile Radio Agricultura Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has made it clear that U.S. Ambassador George W. Landau has been recalled for consultation by the State Department. In a brief communique, the Foreign Ministry indicated that the Chilean Embassy in Washington received a note from the State Department confirming the summons.

This is the text of the communique:

In view of reports from Washington of the alleged recall of the U.S. ambassador to Chile, the Foreign Ministry reports the following:

1. Yesterday, U.S. Ambassador George W. Landau informed the Foreign Ministry [words indistinct] that he was being called for a consultation and therefore had to leave [passage indistinct].

Reasons Deemed Unknown

PY240314Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 23 Jun--Chilean Vice Foreign Minister Gen Enrique Valdes Puga has said he was not aware of the reasons why the United States had to recall its ambassador to S ntiago, George Walter Landau, for consultations. They would know why they recalled him, said Valdes Puga, when asked about the U.S. reasons. Ambassador Landau told me it was for consultations. He did not say when he would return, Valdes added. The departure of the diplomat was scheduled for 2000 local time (0000 GMT).

A Recall Linked to Letelier

PY241414Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Washington reports indicate that relations between the United States and Chile, which had deteriorated because of their differences regarding the human rights policy, were again strained yesterday after Carter's government recalled its ambassador in Santiago.

The U.S. Government recalled Ambassador George Landau after charging that the Chilean military regime was reluctant to give information on the investigation of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier's murder in Washington in September 1976. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that Gen Augusto Pinochet's government did not give appropriate responses to the important requests made by the Justice Department, which have been pending for a long time.

This U.S. State Department spokesman did not explain the reasons for those requests, but sources close to the government indicated that the courts are investigating the possible participation of Gen Manuel Contreras, former chief of the National Intelligence Directorate, and two other high officials in the murders of Letelier and his secretary, Ronni Moffat.

The local court plans to request the extradition of the three Chilean officials, according to this source.

The Chilean ambassador and the Chilean Government have denied that they were involved in the murder and have officially stated their willingness to cooperate with officials in the investigation. There is, however, a report coming from Washington stating that the Chilean Foreign Ministry recently alleged that there were political intentions, supposedly aimed at undermining Gen Augusto Pinochet's government, behind the Letelier case.

Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, who is in Washington attending the annual OAS meeting, denied that his government is reluctant regarding the investigation and he asserted, instead, that the U.S. Government has not provided information on the investigation. He also said that the U.S. measure did not surprise his government, since the United States had been exerting pressure on some aspects regarding the Letelier case. Our special correspondent in Washington, (Hernani Banda), reports:

[begin (Banda) recording] Minister Hernan Cubillos admitted that the U.S. Government had been pressuring the Chilean Government to provide more background information on the Letelier case, but he also stated that Chile had been providing the related background and that the United States had not reciprocated in kind. Therefore, he said, we were not surprised by the U.S. decision. [interview with Cubillos indistinct--end recording].

Cubillos stated yesterday to newsmen that he was not surprised by Ambassador Landau's return, and he added that this trip would be useful for Landau to explain to the U.S. Government several issues which we have explained in Chile. The Chilean Foreign Ministry refused to give details on the Chilean message which the U.S. ambassador supossedly has to convey to his government.

The Washington report stated that, apparently, this is the first case in which Carter's government has recalled one of its ambassadors to express discontent with another government. According to local news reports, the U.S. Government is even considering breaking diplomatic relations with Chile if it continues in its belief that the Chilean Government's cooperation in the Letelier case is unsatisfactory. The State Department denied that it had threatened to break diplomatic relations with the Chilean Government but it did not deny that it was considering the measure as a last step.

It is appropriate to indicate here that yesterday Gen Enrique Morel [words indistinct] and chief of the Santiago emergency zone, made it clear that all background had been supplied in a timely manner to the U.S. ambassador, that everything is fine regarding relations and that it was the U.S. Government which did not cooperate. At the Diego Portales Building a high government source indicated that the (?step taken) by the U.S. State Department is strange, coming at a time when military intelligence director Hector Orozco has complained of a lack of U.S. cooperation in speeding up the proceedings on false passports. This becomes important if we recall that such proceedings have to do with passports used by two persons whom the U.S. courts charge with conspiracy to murder Letelier. One of them is Michael Townley and the other is Capt Armando Fernandez.

EL MERCURIO ASSAILS CARTER'S OAS SPEECH

PY231858Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 23 Jun--Today, Friday the newspaper EL MERCURIO said that the speech given by U.S. President Jimmy Carter at the opening session of the eighth OAS General Assembly was startling, rude and represented open intervention in Latin America.

The paper, which often reflects the views of the Chilean Government, says in an editorial that it is another false step by U.S. diplomacy, with two rather disagreeable aspects for the climate of harmonious inter-American coexistence.

The paper says that Carter urged respect for human rights in words which recall times which were believed long gone in relations between the two Americas. It adds: In a harsh tone he told the countries which persist in violating human rights that they will have to face the cost of such a flagrant disregard of international norms.

According to EL MERCURIO, the partial review made by Carter of bilateral problems in the hemisphere was of more interest. "If the stubborn insistence on human rights implies a change in the U.S. role in the OAS, it also reveals that a step has been taken away from participation and toward imperial power."

PRESS WARNED ON MISUSE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PY230120Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 22 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jun--General Pinochet's government warned the Chilean press today that certain recent publications are detrimental to the basic meaning of freedom of expression. Pornography, political sensationalism, clandestine interviews, and hate campaigns disguised behind solidarity, are elements whose dissemination is detrimental to coexistence among Chileans, according to an official statement.

The text of the declaration was published today by the National Directorate of Social Communications (DINACOS), which is controlled by the military government.

The declaration indicates that certain news media are showing a tendency to harm the spirit of reconciliation which prevails in Chile, and asserts that this implies a breach of the basic meaning of freedom of expression.

According to DINACOS, the advent of the military government brought a new code of ethics to public information. According to the government declaration, when the government of President Salvador Allende was ousted in 1973, the prevailing licentiousness in information had the Chileans submerged in hate and irrationality, not in keeping with the country's traditionally high cultural and institutional standards.

DINACOS stressed that freedom of the press must be understood as the freedom to create on the basis of principles which inspire us today, and not on the mistakes which have put an end to our previous ways of life.

The declaration concludes by warning that no news medium will be allowed to mistake this freedom to create with the opening of a window to the past.

LA SEGUNDA CLOSED BY GOVERNMENT 23 JUNE

PY231720Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 23 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile--23 Jun--It was reported here today that the Chilean military government today suspended for 2 days the local afternoon newspaper LA SEGUNDA, on charges of disrupting public order.

The director's office of the newspaper, which is a member of the EL MERCURIO newspaper chain, noted that the measure was taken for publishing an interview last Tuesday with Claudio Orrego, leader of the dissolved Chilean Christian Democratic Party.

According to the government, LA SEGUNDA was suspended for publishing slanderous information against the authorities.

LA SEGUNDA, through a declaration issued here, noted that the government measure is a serious offense to the exercise of freedom of expression in Chile.

The declaration adds: "We will appeal to the courts and we will report this situation to the press union entities and to the Inter-American Press Association, so that they may adopt the resolution they deem appropriate.

CHURCH DECRIES SLANDER AGAINST VICARIATE

FY222321Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1939 GMT 22 Jun 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jun--The Catholic Church today accused spokesmen of the Chilean military government of promoting a slander campaign against its Vicariate of Solidarity.

In a declaration released here, the Santiago archbishopric warned that it may take legal action against the malicious attacks.

The church did not give any names, but it is believed its reaction was motivated by a series of reports in the government newspaper EL CRONISTA.

Based on interviews with government officials, in the last 3 days the newspaper indicated that the Vicariate of Solidarity has supplied telephone information to Radio Moscow, which it called treason to the fatherland.

The archbishopric stated that media and spokesmen who appear to be linked to the government have been constantly promoting a slander campaign against the Santiago church and its Vicariate of Solidarity.

The declaration added: This archbishopric rejects and condemns these attacks and reserves the right to take legal action aimed at guarding the honor of its representatives.

The Vicariate of Solidarity has assisted detainees and relatives of missing persons during the last few years while the state of siege has been enforced in Chile.

PRESIDENT-ELECT PLANS BIPARTISAN ADMINISTRATION

PA241316Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced today that he will hold talks with the two chiefs of the factions into which the Conservative Party is divided, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado and Misael Pastrana Borrero, to formally invite their participation in his administration. In a public statement replying to one made by defeated candidate Belisario Betancur, Turbay Ayala expressed regret that the latter had decided not to participate in his government but opened the doors to dialog to analyze national problems jointly.

In another part of his statement, Turbay announced that he will negotiate with the Conservative Party, which gained second place in the number of votes received in the last elections, to establish a legislative platform that will respond to the desire for reform of the Colombian people. Turbay's statement, one of extraordinary political tact, praised the conduct of Betancur and the Conservative chiefs, Gomez Hurtado and Pastrana Borrero, who decided not to question the election results and have made statements which confirm their [word indistinct] as true democrats.

He refrained from analyzing Betancur's interpretation of the coalition movement (?which he encouraged) and said that he wishes to lead with renewed vigor. Naturally, I regret that he himself has decided not to cooperate with my administration. This does not, however, make it impossible to discuss the country's problems, [said Turbay].

The National Popular Alliance [ANAPO] has reaffirmed its support for the movement headed by Belisario Betancur and announced that it will lead a vigorous opposition to Turbay Ayala's government. The announcement was made by ANAPO chief Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno Diaz in a statement signed by the full national party leadership. The party reaffirmed its support for the national movement and made public its political solidarity with the conduct of Belisario Betancur, particularly with his decision to stay out of the new government, and announced that it is as of now adopting a criticial attitude toward Turbay Ayala's administration in defense of the public's interests and for the recovery of lost values. This is stated in one paragraph of the ANAPO statement.

The president of the House of Representatives, Alberto Santofimio Botero, who was received by a huge crowd in Ibague this afternoon, asked that the subject of presidential candidacies be set aside until the end of Turbay Ayala's presidential term and instead urged the people to give Turbay their full support so that he will be able to carry out his government work. Santofimio Botero made the statement in referring to the intense campaign which has been implemented to nominate him for the 1982-1986 term.

In a vigorous speech delivered at the Murillo Toro Park, the fiery speaker asked that the convention of his party, which is to be held on 2 August, not become a simple forum but a thinking forum that will promote the radical reforms the country needs. Alberto Santofimio Botero gave Turbay Ayala high praise and said that the Liberal Party must courageously undertake its transformation and modernization, just as the church did, and added that the man capable of promoting this liberal change is Julio Cesar Turbay, just as Pope John XXIII promoted it in the church.

Betancur Reiterates Noninvolvement

PA242013Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Candidate Belisario Betancur today showed himself to be willing to talk with President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala but reiterated strongly that he will not participate in the new government. In statements for the regularly scheduled program Frente a Frente of this station, the leader again emphasized that the political groups which supported him during the past electoral campaign are totally free to decide their relationship with the new administration which will begin working on 7 August.

I can state with certainty that I have not made any statements which might upset the talks between the political groups and the winning candidate, Belisario Betancur stressed. [begin Betancur recording] I have always left the members of the coalition completely free to undertake talks with Dr Turbay on how they will participate in the government. I repeat that I say this very calmly, with joy. You will observe that none, absolutely none, of the statements that I have made during the course of this interview could in the least prevent that understanding and those talks.

However, I personally must commit myself completely to the program and ideology I advocated during the electoral campaign, the objectives that I voiced during the campaign, the hopes which those who supported me placed in me. Therefore, I am not going to forget those views now. I think that there must be consistency, a relationship between what one says and his behavior. Therefore, I will stay out of the picture together with the people who accompanied me and who may want to continue to accompany me.

But, of course, I will not obstruct the realization, the implementation of the constitutional mandate contained in Article 120. What interpretations will be made of Article 120? I naturally leave that to the president, the directors of the groups, the political parties which will enter into negotiations with the new government. As far as the talks with Dr Turbay mentioned in his statement, above all I am a good conversationalist. I am a person in dialog. [as heard] From what I have seen in the newspapers, Dr Turbay will now visit Greece. It is a lovely country. Turbayists chided and attacked me because I like Greece and Greek culture. I am very honored that those charges did not become rooted in Dr Turbay's mind, and thus he will now visit Greece. There is a pathway around the Acropolis which is called the Peripatos along which Greek philosophers used to talk about the destiny of being, the essence of being and about politics too. This small pathway is called the Peripatos and those who used to roam it were called peripatetic. I like the Peripatos, and they usually say in reference to the conversations during which I do not normally sit down but rather remain standing and walk that [I am] peripatetic. I love dialog. Therefore, I am certainly not shying away from any dialog. It is also known, of course, that any dialog in which I participate will not link me to the new administration, because I will have no ties with the new government. Let this be crystal clear. [end recording]

Belisario Betancur spoke about this and other topics of special interest during the program Frente a Frente, which this station will broadcast tomorrow at 2100.

Ospino-Pastrana Bloc To Participate

PA230357Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Conservative sector headed by former President Misael Pastrana Borrero will participate in the government of President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, it was confirmed today. The news circulated in political cirlces upon learning of the reply note in which Turbay Ayala thanked Pastrana for his congratulatory message recognizing his electoral victory.

Turbay Ayala said in his reply that he hoped to count on the participation of all Colombians, among whom Pastrana plays a very important role.

The participation of this Conservative sector will certainly reduce the possibility of a Democratic Conservative opposition in the administration that will assume power on 7 August.

The group headed by Pastrana Borrero was strongly opposed to the chief of state and his administration and gave its support to Belisario Betancur. Its imminent cooperation with the new administration, however, today appeared to contribute to the united contribution of the two Conservative sectors that supported the candidacy of Belisario Betancur.

Meanwhile, the National Civil Registrar's Office today confirmed the victory of Liberal candidate Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala in the 4 June presidential elections. The last bulletin released by the registrar's office this afternoon showed an advantage of over 2,506,218 for Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and 2,358,644 for Belisario Betancur.

ARMY PROTECTION FOR BUSES ALONG NORTHERN COLOMBIAN ROADS

PA242230Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2135 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian Government today, Saturday, decreed the militarization of the buses operating on roads along the country's Atlantic coast. This measure was tekan in view of the constant attacks on these vehicles, especially those operating on the routes to Guajira Province, a center for international drug traffickers.

Each bus arriving at Riohacha, capital of the above-mentioned province, will be guarded by at least four soldiers who will have the support of army units along the road.

Over the past years, cocaine and marihuana drug traffickers as well as common robbers and smugglers have caused panic among the local population. Over 500 persons have been killed during this period.

Vigilance in this sector will continue indefinitely and according to instructions of the military command.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA241538Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Station interview with Dr Jose Antonio Vaquero de la Calle, Supreme Electoral Tribunal president--no date given; presumably recorded]

[Text] [Question] Doctor, according to reports by a morning newspaper from the coast, it has been noted that a few hours ago you requested a meeting with the authorities to ask them, among other things, to enforce the right to habeas corpus, to repeal the military law and also to set [a timetable] for the transfer of power to a civilian government. Doctor, what is the result of that meeting which you have probably held already?

[Answer] I do not know where that report originated. The only truth is that the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has asked to meet with the government minister on Monday in order to discuss the close cooperation which the tribunal needs from the civil registrar and the National Secretariat of Public Information to smooth out the final details--which everyone knows about--in keeping with the program of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal.

Therefore, as far as the news that we are going to make other requests which the political leaders want is concerned, as I had reported earlier, those requests have been submitted for consideration by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, and it is up to the legal commission to study the matter. It will then issue a report and, based on that report, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will decide what actions are appropriate.

[Question] Doctor, as top official of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, do you think these requests by the various political parties--the repealing of the military law and the enforcement of habeas corpus, among others--are appropriate?

[Answer] I will refrain from commenting until I read the report by the tribunal's legal commission and the tribunal adopts a resolution because to do otherwise would be speaking before the fact.

[Question] Doctor, concerning what you said a moment ago, how is cooperation with the public going to be managed during the upcoming 16 July election?

[Answer] We have been assured that the armed forces will provide full cooperation in the fields of transportation and communications and specifically that a news center will be set up here on election day, when only the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will release official reports.

[Question] Is this for greater security, Doctor?

[Answer] No. According to the law, all that concerns electoral activities is within the exclusive purview of the electoral function [funcion electoral].

[Question] Doctor, concerning the mock ballot which the Supreme Electoral Tribunal conducted a few hours ago, what are the basic experiences that you derived from this event?

[Answer] The conclusions we drew are very satisfactory. In the first place, the people are very well disposed toward the elections. There is interest. There is enthusiasm.

There is respect. On the other hand, the feeler showed that, on the average, every voter required only 1 and 1/2 minutes to (vote). Therefore, we think that there will be enough time for all citizens who are qualified to vote on 16 July to do so.

[Question] Do you think, Doctor, that the interest, enthusiasm for and tranquillity concerning the next elections can be compared with the referendum?

[Answer] I see no reason not to do so. Furthermore, now the elections will be held to choose individuals--in other words, human beings--so that there is much more interest in this than in the poll to choose between two constitutional texts, which was a cold matter that did not touch the heart of the people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS EMBASSY BOMBING IN PARIS

PA2318llY Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has condemned the explosion of a bomb in the Ecuadorean Embassy in Paris a few days ago.

A Foreign Ministry note points out that there is no justification for such an action at a time when Ecuador is about to complete another phase in its juridical restructuring process--the presidential elections scheduled for 16 July.

The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry also stated that the office of the ambassador in the diplomatic mission in Paris was completely destroyed.

The bomb explosion took place a few days ago. Nothing is yet known about the identity of the persons who planted the bomb.

DURAN BALLEN REJECTS DOUBTS ABOUT HIS NATIONALITY

PA2420462 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Sixto Duran Ballen, presidential candidate for the Constitutionalist National Front, strongly rejected all questions about his Ecuadorean nationality.

Raul Izurieta Mora Bowen, Duran Ballen's presidential campaign manager, showed newsmen documents to clear up all doubts about Duran Ballen's nationality. The issue was raised over the fact that Duran Ballen was born in Boston in 1914, when his father was a diplomat in that city. However, according to the existing constitution, Duran Ballen had dual nationality; but when he was 21 years old he chose Ecuadorean nationality.

BRIEFS

ARAB-LATIN AMERICAN BANK--Ecuador will participate with 62 million sucres through the National Financing Corporation in the formation of the Arab-Latin American Bank headquartered in Lima. Bank Director Ignacio Copete Izarralde has come to Ecuador to inform government officials and Ecuadorean bankers of the bank's initiation of operations. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTER ASKS FOR OAS RESTRUCTURING

PA240028Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1448 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 22 Jun--Foreign Relations Minister Jose de la Puente Radbill yesterday made a strong appeal for restructuring the OAS during a speech delivered at the opening session of OAS General Assembly in a reply to President Carter. "The American foreign ministers have granted me the honor of addressing this assembly to express some ideas on the important task to be carried out at this hemispheric meeting which once again gives us the opportunity to discuss matters of common interest to the countries and governments of the region," the Peruvian foreign minister said.

He added that "a promising and auspicious event has taken place in this part of the world, despite complex and delicate situations happening every day on the world's geopolitical scene. The United States and Panama, after strenuous and lengthy negotiations, have reached an understanding intended to give a definite solution to the inter-oceanic canal matter. We know of the great efforts made by both parties. For this reason, we want to express our congratulations to President Carter and Panamanian Chief of Government General Torrijos and also our best wishes that this exceptional event opens a new chapter in the history of hemispheric relations. We also hope that the government of the United States will maintain interest in learning about and understanding the problems of Latin America and that an innovating process is required in some important structural areas on which relations of inter-American cooperation are based."

Further, he said: "Latin America, formed by nations aware of the independence, sovereignty and juridical equality of states, nevertheless has an idiosyncracy that gives it a single common personal . In order to understand the problems of Latin America, it is necessary to firs ercome natural psychological barriers which often influence the views and political epts of industrialized countries whose culture and living conditions are diffe om ours. Therefore, we believe that the efforts that could be carried out to he olving matters inherent to Latin American problems should be carefully thought o ave a deep understanding of its real complexity." He also said that "I would no oyal to the honor that the foreign ministers have granted me if I did not say that the responsibility of discussing the future of the OAS, its objectives and i p nts, is an integral task. The idea is not merely to make changes in its enunciat or to perfect or create norms of cooperation to meet long-standing aspirations whi ter on will not be carried out. The real objective is that, along with this i ing effort, all members without exception should accept the political decision to co ith, no matter how great their own interests, the agreements we could reach on behalf of the organization's future and hemispheric relations."

De la Puente pointed out that "all these arguments prove that the situation I have referred to is delicate because we must clearly understand that these arguments gives us the opportunity, through a renovating effort, to cross the threshold of a promising future based on a new hemispheric relationship and inspired by a real interpretation of the principle of international social justice and promoted by the unquestionable fact of independence." He added that "without an effective impelemntation of both principles, hemispheric relations each day would be more fragile and would end up threatening the existence of the organization which is characterized by the participation of a majority of Latin Americans formed into nations dramatically seeking the eradication of poverty and the presence of an opulent partner, the United States, which is a great world power."

He also said: "Therefore, it is important to reach a real and effective decision on the matters the organization must discuss, to clearly differentiate regional matters which can be decided here without delay from those which are connected to economic and political processes of world dimension and require a different outlook."

Following this line of thought, De la Puente pointed out: "This does not mean that the organization should not discuss matters outside the hemisphere. On the contrary, we feel that this is of particular importance--due to the actions that Latin America carries out in this organization--to have a full view of the world in order to coordinate in a productive way the activities carried out by our nations on the international level and to combine them with the advances we can make here, not just to speed up and upgrade our performance but also to bring it up to date and to maintain our proposals and demands in step with situations which many times, because of the effect of world dynamics, are above such proposals and regional needs."

He added that "as I have just pointed out, this dialog has on the one side a plural subject, Latin America, and on the other a singular subject, the United States. For this dialog to be really positive, both parties must be on equal basis according to democratic agreement of sovereign wills. Without this basic principle, such dialog will simply continue showing the enormous differences and imbalance which characterize the inter-American institutional relations and will not lead to a conceptual and organic renewal that the future of the OAS demands to face the challenge of modern international dynamics." De la Puente added: "Peru professes, with inalterable conviction, humanist principles. Therefore, we believe in strict observance of statements and agreements on human rights issued by the UN and the OAS, that civil and political rights together with socialist, economic and cultural rights form an indivisible whole. For the same reason, the task of contributing to overcoming the substandard living conditions affecting the Latin American community deserves a vigorous and decisive effort."

APRIST PARTY DENIES SEEKING ALLIANCE FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA2402100Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0011 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (EFE)--The Peruvian Aprist Party (PAP), unofficial winner of last Sunday's constituent elections, today denied reports that it had begun contacting other political groups to set up alliances in the Constituent Assembly. The party also denied reports about similar talks with the Peruvian military government.

In a brief communique signed by Luis Alberto Sanchez, president of the party's Political Committee, PAP also asked the government to grant political amnesty to allow the return of exiles and the release of prisoners.

Ramiro Priale, PAP's secretary general, denied having served as liaison in the alleged contacts with other parties, particularly the rightwing Popular Christian Party headed by former Lima Mayor Luis Bedoya, which ran second in the elections. He pointed out that his party awaits the official results of the elections in which, he affirms, PAP will obtain 40 percent of the vote, not 36 percent as reported in the unofficial count.

The PAP leadership has thus cleared up rumors that in a few days PAP and the Popular Christian Party will start talks regarding a political alliance.

PCP WARNS OF 'PROFASCIST THREAT'

PA240233Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (AFP)--The Peruvian Communist Party (PCP) today stated that "a profascist threat looms over Peru as a result of the electoral returns--supported by the United States--which last Sunday confirmed the victory of Victor Raul Haya de la Torres' Peruvian Aprist Party (PAP) and Luis Bedoya's Popular Christian Party (PPC)."

PCP Secretary General Jorge del Prado described as a "shameless intervention" a declaration made by the U.S. Department of State in connection with the elections and the country's political future, the contents of which have been rejected by the Peruvian Foreign Ministry. Del Prado added that under the Department of State's auspices, negotiations for a pact between the PAP and the PPC have been underway and that General Morales Bermudez' government knows this. According to him, such a possibility implies the continuation in Peru of the International Monetary Fund's economic policy.

Del Prado stated that PAP's path has always been pro-imperialist, since it supported the International Petroleum Company, the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. Also, when in power it avoided implementing the agrarian reform and signed antipopular laws.

According to Del Prado, "a pro-fascist threat looms over Peru" because in addition to the above, "Bedoya shows no qualms about identifying himself with General Pinochet's economic policy in Chile."

According to Del Prado: "Despite the serious irregularities during the electoral process, which was designed to be favorable to the right, the left has not been defeated" and the 30 percent obtained at the pools "constitutes an unprecedented development in Peru." Del Prado compared these figures to the 36 percent that led Salvador Allende to power in Chile and with the 20 percent obtained by Liber Seregni in Uruguay.

According to him, "the scandalous restrictions and intimidating measures implemented against the left before, during and after" the elections were put to very good use by PAP and the PPC.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR DIALOG BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, ASSEMBLY

PA240249Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (AFP)--Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez today called for the creation of dialog mechanisms between his government and the next Constituent Assembly in order to institutionalize true democracy.

Morales voiced this desire during a short news conference held this afternoon. He also stressed the "sovereign" nature of the assembly, which will be installed on 28 July, anniversary of national independence.

He explained that those mechanisms for "dialog and cooperation" can be found if both sides think about the good of the country. Further on, he voiced his satisfaction with the voters' "excellent behavior" which, he said, should constitute a source of pride for all Peruvians.

The president then described as natural and logical the expectation that the elections elicited abroad. After 10 years of a military regime, [the country is now] entering a transitional stage aimed at a transfer of power to civilians.

Regarding the U.S. Department of State's comments on Peru's political life--which the Foreign Ministry has already rejected-- the president said that Peru does not intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries and that it demands the same treatment because "it does not accept vigilance [vigilancias] interference or paternalism."

PRESIDENT SAYS EXILES MAY ASSUME ELECTED POSTS

PA240317Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (AFP)--Political exiles elected to the Peruvian Constituent Assembly may assume their posts, President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez announced today.

Asked this afternoon his government's position concerning exiles who in Sunday's elections may have been elected, the president answered that "the government is determined to respect the people's will." "We declared that the Constituent Assembly, being elected by the people, has an important and sovereign function to carry out. The people elected the delegates to the Constituent Assembly and the government will respect the people's choice," he added.

Exiled leaders who may have been elected include Genaro Ledesma and Hugo Blanco of the Popular, Student, Peasant and Worker Front (FOCEP); Javier Diez Canseco of the Popular Democratic Union (UDP), and Leonidas Rodriguez of the Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR). FOCEP and UDP are of ultraleftwing tendency, while the PSR represents the Social Democratic sector.

POLICE BREAK UP TEACHERS DEMONSTRATIONS

PA240202Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2339 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (EFE)--This afternoon, the police used tear gas to break up a demonstration of striking public school teachers who were trying to march on the Government Palace in Lima.

The Plaza de Armas--where the Government Palace is located--has been closed since this morning to prevent the entry of the teachers who have been striking since 8 May demanding pay increases. The police arrested some of the demonstrators. The stores in downtown Lima closed because of the incidents.

The strking teachers are members of the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru, supported by some private school teachers with sporadic strikes.

Regarding the teacher situation, Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez today stated that "it is not a happy one."

FOREIGN MINISTER ROVIRA COUNTERS RIGHTS CHARGES AT OAS

PY241757Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Uruguay has reasserted its position regarding human rights and at the same time has refuted a statement which indicated that our country transgresses these rights.

During the OAS General Assembly meeting being held in Washington, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira reasserted that Uruguay has honored, honors and will always honor human rights as part of the doctrine inherited from our hero Jose Artigas.

The foreign minister addressed the Jamaican ambassador when the latter mentioned a presumed violation of these rights in Uruguay, based on the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. Rovira said that Patterson was unaware of the national reality and the cooperation which Uruguay has given to clarify any situation in this regard.

The Uruguayan foreign minister left the meeting especially to answer El Espectador and Radio Sport questions.

[begin Rovira recording] The Jamaican ambassador's statement was based on the reading of the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, and he expressed his concern over the presumed human rights situation in Uruguay. After he finished, we replied that he could rest assured about this situation, since human rights existed and have always been respected in Uruguay; that he believed that probably because he did not have enough time he could not realize that the statement in the report and other similar statements had been explained, refuted and dispelled (?through) the observations which our government made on this report. Is this clear?

[Question] Mr Minister, perhaps this is a little out of the usual procedure, but what is the Uruguayan Government's position regarding the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission on the situation in Uruguay?

[Answer] Look, I believe that this document is in the hands of the government down there and that it will probably be widely published. It is long; it reviews all the points of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission's and the [word indistinct] expressions; it clarifies and replies to the points. It is impossible to summarize it now. I can only tell you that it categorically and completely rejects inaccurate statements made by the commission.

[Question] All right. Mr Minister, will your next appearance at the assembly meeting be in the next few days?

[Answer] Well, right now we are working. I had to leave because they told me I had a call, but we are working. The type of participation depends on the needs which arise.

[Question] We thank you very much for having answered us, Mr Foreign Minister. We knew you were busy at the moment.

[Answer] Thank you. [end recording]

COPEI LEADER ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF ILLEGAL CAMPAIGNING

PA220026Y Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 21 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Dr Pedro Pablo Aguilar, the secretary general of the Social Christian COPEI Party, said that his political organization will continue to insist on having the Supreme Electoral Council force the government to abide by legal precepts with regard to information and official propaganda. Here are the secretary general of Copei's comments.

[begin Aguilar recording] The National Constitution demands that the government be impartial regarding the electoral campaign. With its attitude, particularly its abuse of the rules governing propaganda and publicity, the government is violating the Constitution by disavowing the principle of impartiality that should charaterize the government and by creating an inequitable situation for the persons participating in the electoral process.

Furthermore, the suffrage law expressly prohibits any electoral propaganda by the government, which is engaged in abuses that are unacceptable and, in addition, awakens and generates the protest and dissatisfaction of the citizens. What is happening with television commercials, especially with the abuse of propaganda in all of the communications media by the government, constitutes a violation of the suffrage law, which prohibits the government from engaging in propaganda.

I repeat, the government should limit itself to providing information, as is established by law. What is happening now is that there is confusion between the information function and the propaganda function. Propaganda is being employed to promote the electoral interests of the ruling party, more specifically, of the official candidate.

Furthermore, this excessive propaganda constitutes misuse of public funds. Charges have been made regarding an unprecedented situation. It is this: Much more money was spent to promote and publicize the aid given by the chief executive to senior citizens in a ceremony at Miraflores than was actually handed over on that occasion to persons receiving the aid. That is, much of the government's activity is directed not only at executing whatever task is assigned, but at gaining publicity. [end recording]

Lastly, the secretary general of COPEI pointed out that President Perez and high-ranking officials of the administration are participating directly or indirectly in the electoral campaign.

VENEZUELA NOT SEEKING FOREIGN DEBT REFINANCING

PA232123Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Finance Minister Luis Jose Silva Luongo has emphatically stated that Venezuela is not now considering renegotiating its foreign debt. However, he added that a more rational use of the renegotiation of the foreign debt should be made so that servicing the debt will have the least impact on the next several budgets. He said that renegotiation of the foreign debt is authorized in the financing and refinancing law and in the law on basic production sectors which give the executive branch the power to negotiate an extension to ease the burden on the national budget. He said that Venezuela's public debt now stands at 43.08 billion bolivares.

JOURNALIST REPORTS ON U.S. MILITARY CONTROL OVER L.A.

PA241338Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0043 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jun (LATIN)--In an article signed by its special correspondent in Panama, the newspaper UNO MAS UNO today affirmed here that a phone call from U.S. Southern Command chief Gen Dennis P. McAuliffe to Gen Juan Rene Beauchamps Javier, commander in chief of the Dominican Army, was all it took for "opposition candidate Silvestre Antonio Guzman's recent electoral victory to be respected."

In the ariticle entitled "In Panama: U.S. Military Control Over Latin America," journalist Miguel Lopez Sausedo attributes the following statement to Lt Antonio Lopez, McAuliffe's assistant: "It is our responsibility to supervise all military activities in Central and South America. Everything is directed from here, through the Southern Command, which extends its activity from Guatemala to Chile."

According to Lopez Saucedo, "there are several U.S. military groups carrying out various missions in all Latin American countries (except Mexico, Haiti and Cuba)." "An important mission [is seeing that] the ruling military governments obey the Pentagon's instructions," the Mexican journalist added.

Lopez Saucedo datelined his article Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, "from where high-ranking U.S. officers dictate behavior or make 'suggestions' to the military governments established in several Latin American countries."

Colombia and Venezuela stand out as the only South American countries which have civilian governments, while a similar situation occurs in Mexico and Costa Rica in Central America.

"The Southern Command's mission is that of coordinating military activities from Guatemala to Chile. In order to do this, it has 9,298 soldiers, of which 6,600 are permanent residents of the Canal Zone," Lopez Saucedo explains. "This place is the nerve center for a number of operations connected with U.S. military strategy in Central and South America. Here there are not only soldiers and weapons, but also an information center which gathers all the data that its agents send from the various Latin American countries," he adds.

According to the Mexican journalist, "the most recent case of U.S. intervention in Latin America occurred in the Dominican Republic during that country's recent presidential elections."

The journalist relates that Lieutenant Lopez told him "with a strange naivete that when Silvestre Antonio Guzman recently won the elections, the high-ranking Dominican military commander informed the United States that they would not recognize his victory and would defend power at any cost.

"All it took was a phone call from General McAuliffe to Gen Juan Rene Beauchamps Javier, commander in chief of the Dominican Army, telling him that it was President Carter's wish that the democratic elections be respected, and the next day Dr Joaquin Balaguer (the outgoing president) and the armed forces declared that they would recognize the candidate's victory and that Balaguer would relinquish the presidency."

Regarding U.S. military aid to Latin America, Lopez Sausedo writes that the Southern Command gives direct aid to "Bolivia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela."

"In all these countries there are U.S. military units under the command of 127 officers," he added.

According to UNO MAS UNO, Lieutenant Lopez affirmed that "our principal mission is to make sure that the canal is always open to all ships and that peace and tranquillity are not disrupted in Latin America."

UNO MAS UNO published an official picture of General McAuliffe, 36, whom it describes as a "former assistant in Vietnam, a member of the First Infantry Division and the principal adviser of the Vietnamese Army's Third Corps."

Lopez Sausedo reports that Lieutenant Lopez told him that "until October 1977 the United States gave military supplies to the neediest countries, but no longer does so because "we no longer have enough to give away."

"To countries such as Guatemala and Peru, Washington refused to sell certain planes such as the F-5 (a supersonic fighter plane manned by a single pilot), which can transport up to 3,000 pounds of bombs," the mexican journalist adds. "Guatemala was denied this plane because of its conflict with Belize, and Peru because it is a developing country which, in the Pentagon's opinion, should use those billions of dollars in ways that benefit the people."

"Peru, nonetheless, did not heed this reasoning and spent 30 percent of its national product to buy submarines, tanks, and planes," concludes Lopez Sausedo.

BRIEFS

COFFEE PLAGUE THREAT--Jalapa, Mexico, 13 Jun (EFE)--Coffeegrowers of Veracruz State are very worried over the appearance of the stalk borer, a worm that destroys coffee plants, in the fields of Tlapacoyen, 50 kms north of Jalapa. Experts of the Agriculture Secretariat have been sent to the area to study the situation. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1219 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA]

FORMER PRESIDENT ARIAS CRITICIZES TORRIJOS GOVERNMENT

PA241439Y San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Jun 78 p 4A PA

[Eduardo Ulibarri article]

[Text] Panama--Former Panamanian President Arnulfo Arias affirmed yesterday that it will be impossible to achieve "the establishment of democracy in the country" so long as Gen Omar Torrijos remains in power.

"That gentleman, that dictator, must go," the 77-year-old politician said in an exclusive interview for this newspaper. He added: "One cannot work with the government, and we do not want to join or cooperate with them."

Arias, who despite his age seems to be in perfect physical and mental condition, returned to Panama on Saturday, 10 June, after being in exile for 10 years, since 11 October 1968 when he was ousted by the military.

The coup, which took place only 11 days after Arias assumed the presidency, led to the Torrijos government. After the new canal treaties were ratified on 19 April, Torrijos announced that the country's doors were open to all exiles. It was then that Arias decided to return.

According to the former president and top leader of the Panamenist Party, he plans to stay in Panama "unless there are uncontrolable circumstances such as illness or if God recalls me." Commenting on the reasons for his return he said: "I had to eventually return to my country to see my family and friends. Besides, in recent times several delegations went to Miami (where he was exiled) to ask me to return, so I decided to do it."

According to Arias, his political aim is to become just another element in the struggle for the establishment of democracy. "Have you ever seen an ants nest with all the ants marching in a row carrying a piece of something on their backs?" the former president asked. "Well, I just want to participate in this task like one of them."

Then he added: "I have not come to try to become president or a candidate to that post, but merely to behave as any other individual who can offer his voice and his conscience to help choose a new government." Nonetheless, to a certain degree he admitted his leadership potential when he said "I have been a political activist here and my fellow party members always try to cooperate with me; they want to hear my ideas and concepts."

Arias, who has been president on three occasions and has been overthrown as many times, is currently engaged in talks with the representatives of the various political, professional and civic groups that oppose the Torrijos regime. According to him, the purpose of these talks is "to return to a democratic system like the one Costa Rica has."

According to Arias, the process aimed at forming a coalition of these groups is far advanced. "There is a consensus about the democratic objective we seek," and organizationally, "We will have a central committee with representatives of all the groups to discuss and determine the measures to be adopted." He denied the existence of plans concerning the steps to be taken if the coalition is formed. "What we need at this point is cooperation among the various groups; they can determine later what is to be done."

Regarding Panama's internal situation, he described it as "very bad: There is hunger, distrust and fear."

Since his return to the country, where he was given an overwhelming welcome, Arias has openly criticized the government, beginning with the speech he delivered to those who welcomed him. In that speech he criticized Torrijos, whom he called a despot and a traitor.

In spite of this, he says the government has not threatened or pressured him, but neither has it requested a dialog. His only talks have been held with the members of the opposition, including those who were previously his political enemies, like Liberal David Samudio, who was his opponent in the 1968 elections.

The Liberal Party has been among the most cautious in its attitude toward the government but ever since Arias and Samudio held a meeting on Thursday evening, there has been a rapprochement between Panamenists and liberals. The Christian Democratic and the Social Democratic parties as well as the Independent Democratic Movement have also participated actively in all the activities aimed at forming an opposition alliance.

Despite the undeniable leadership that everybody attributes to him within his political group, the former president repeatedly reiterated his obedience to what each party decides. Included among these decisions is his possible participation in other public events. "Several groups have asked us to speak in various towns and villages," Arias affirmed.

According to several observers, the Panamenists are not very interested in open demonstrations, at least they are cooperating for the time being, for two reasons: first, they would constitute a very open challenge against the government; second, after the welcome accorded Arias, which was regarded as a success, it would be difficult to gather a larger crownd, and this might weaken the politician's image.

Arias himself admits that the large number of people participating in his welcoming ceremony (approximately 120,000) sought not only to show support for him but rejection of Torrijos as well. Arias says of Torrijos that he is not only a dictator but that he has also lost the capacity to rule.

According to Arias, the implementation of the new Panama canal treaties will hardly strengthen the chief of state's position. "Both the U.S. Senate and the House of Represenatives must implement (the documents), and there are various points of conflict which must be cleared up." This, in his opinion, will lead to friction between the two governments.

Regarding relations between Panama and Costa Rica, he said they have always been very harmonious. The world is one entity just like the human body, and anything happening in one place has repercussions throughout. "We particularly feel anything that occurs in a neighboring country, and with Costa Rica we have the most ties and contacts."

As an example of the existing good relations, he noted that after 125 years of border problems between the two nations, he and former President Dr Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia settled the issue in 5 minutes.

He also affirmed that his party has not sought cooperation of any kind in Costa Rica because "We believe that it is not advisable to get involved in another country's affairs." Arias remained alert during the interview, dressed in a light beige suit and sitting in the corridor of a friend's house. He also referred to his Costa Rican friends and of his affection for Costa Ricans.

TORRIJOS MEETS WITH U.S. INVESTORS

PA2315347 Panama City Circuito RPC in Spanish 1220 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] U.S. investors of the Council of the Americas have held an interesting dialog with chief of government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera at his Farallon Beach residence.

Torrijos assured the visiting businessmen that investors enjoy security in Panama because a scheme has been developed which allows their perfect coexistence. The chief of government remarked that although it is possible that businessmen may not have large profits nobody is going to get kidnaped here and their businesses are not going to be nationalized because investors are seen in Panama as associates of the nation.

Torrijos added that the only thing which cannot be permitted here is that development be halted. He said that there are no problems concerning the three schemes [esquemas] for production: state, private and mixed.

PANAMANIAN ARCHBISHOP SAYS CANAL TREATIES BEST POSSIBLE

PA2603117 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Archbishop of Panama, Marcos McGrath, has stated that Panama did not obtain the best canal treaty but the best that could have been obtained.

Msgr McGrath justified the treaties as a fundamental achievement of the country and said that what counts is the spirit of the treaties. The prelate said that the approval of the treaties by the U.S. Senate was a victory over the ignorance of U.S. citizens who still think that they own Panama because their grandparents built the canal.

The archbishop said that many senators who were aware of the need to approve the treaties adopted stubborn positions against them only for political reasons. McGrath noted the importance of the fact that the treaties were obtained through peaceful negotiations, interpreting this as a very positive fact.

COLUMNIST SAYS CANAL ZONE MUST BENEFIT ALL, NOT ONLY RICH

PA2521477 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 24 Jun 78 p 4 PA

["Pisando Callos" column]

[Text] With the exchange of notes of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the Panamanian revolution begins a new historic period which opens the way for the recovery of what has been a colonial enclave. A condition governing this period is that reintegration not be carried out all at once. It is going to be implemented progressively over a period of 22 years. Another aspect of this situation is that the Canal Zone necessarily had to maintain a technical and economic status superior to that of our dependent capitalist economy, which still has semifeudal and even tribal aspects.

A historical fact concerning this technoeconomic development in the Canal Zone--a state monopoly with no capitalist institutions or private control over production means--is that it cannot be lowered to the level of the present backward condition of our economy.

On the contrary, the nature of property in this state monopoly, which is economically advanced and a crucial factor in our country (imperialist enterprise), should be such that it does not cause any disruption to our economy when incorporated into our system. This ought to be our strategy for the next 22 years.

Under the present circumstances, we can say that the Panamanian national and popular democratic revolution is at the beginning of a new era.

The intention of the annual Conference of Executives [CADE 78] theoreticians to try to link the Canal Zone's reintegration to their technoeconomic complex and to the dependent and parasitic character of our backward supply and demand economy is an antihistoric effort. It is like trying to replace the Bayano hydroelectric project with wicks made out of mule fat. The attempt to disintegrate the Canal Zone's technoeconomic structure in order to install in its place a sort of Persian market which will fall into the hands of a few of the country's capitalist families, according to the rules of a traditional capitalist "free" market, it to try to have the wheel of progress spin backward. No, it has to be different. What we should try to do is see how we can best implement General Torrijos' idea of "making the best collective use" of the Canal Zone and straigthen out our economy, so that when it matches the economy of what will be the former Canal Zone, our economy is not paralyzed nor faced by a crisis, but instead, continues to make uninterrupted progress. By all means, private enterprise must participate in this process, but it must be properly channeled to supplement the main source: The Canal Zone's progressive economy, which will gradually be reintegrated into the nation's property and will contribute to molding the course of our development so that in 22 years Panama will show the world a rate of progress comparable to what exists in the Canal Zone today as a result of the work and intelligence of all the workers who have cried [as published] there. The opposite would be to remain in the quagmire of dependency and colonialism, without the colonial enclave. The aspirations of CADE 78 are an attempt to thwart the destiny of the Panamanian people, who have recently begun a new period for the entire Panamanian community and not just for a small number of wealthy persons.

PANAMENIST KILLED AT NATIONAL GUARD HEADQUARTERS

PA2319562 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[From the "Comentarios y Opiniones" program with Lucho Pimentel and Tonin Cabezas: text of communique issued by Panamenist Party as read by Lucho Pimentel--date not given]

[Text] The dictatorship has once again bloodied itself by killing fellow Panamenist Party member Roman Rivera in the most cowardly and vile fashion in the courtyard of La Chorrera headquarters [of the National Guard]. Rivera leaves behind a widow and five children, all underage and one of them a babe in arms.

Our Panamenist brother was in the town of Capira on Friday the 16th in the company of friends named Rodolfo Bravo, Bolivar Saenz, Gilberto Vasquez, Lisandro Perez, Argeo Santanilla, Arnulfo Berrio, Abraham Garcia, Harmodio Villarreal, Crecencio de Gracia and the brothers Raul and Roy Montenegro.

For no legitimate reason except that they were under the protection of the Panamenist Party flag, which has stood for the true vindication of the Panamanian people, they were arrested and taken to La Chorrera headquarters.

Once there, and following the dictator's order, our brothers were mistreated so brutally that one of them, Rivera, died as a result of the blows.

The others were also severely beaten. All of them are gravely injured, with two of them hospitalized. Abrahan Garcia, a mentally retarded youth, was also injured when they jammed his own socks down his throat so that his screams of pain would not be heard.

This is the way the dictatorship wants to silence the voices of protest of a nation that is already tired of 10 years of persecution, illegal arrests, cowardly assassinations, unpunished slander and the degeneration of rulers who have only served to bring mourning, sorrow and poverty to the Panamanian people.

CONEP LEADER ON INTEGRATION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, GOVERNMENT

PA2304O1Y Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 19 Jun 78 pp 1A, 4A PA

[Jose Montano Article]

[Excerpt] Pedro Rognoni, president of the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP], today said that last week's events "mark the end of the phase of confrontation and established the beginning of the phase of participation."

The business leader said that "with the achievement of the treaties we believe that the government cannot postpone its work to unite the four forces (the workers, students, peasants and businessmen) to participate in the task of economic development."

When asked if talks are already being held between the government and private enterprise to achieve this objective, Rognoni said that "informal talks have been held with the chief of government, who has expressed his willingness to meet with a concerned and modern private enterprise, one which can carry out its duty to the Panamanian nation without losing its perspective."

He added that "in the modern world, an ideal harmony of a just and reasonable economic power without much political interference has still not been achieved."

"This does not mean," Rognon said, "that a small country like ours, with a changing character and one which has not created a system of stratification of social classes with great social mobility, cannot achieve an adequate economic relationship between enterprise and government."

The CONEP president said that "this developing country's relationship with the greatest Western power is going to produce an ideal model of development in which the economic, social and political forces will achieve a balance."

Regarding the Panamanian private sector's participation in the canal enterprise, Rognoni said that "Panama's private enterprise developed outside the canal. The canal is an instrument or vehicle of nonintegrated development. He added that "with the ratification of the treaties and the integration of the canala, a new atmosphere appears which could be described as the phase of commercialization of the banks of the canal." According to Rognoni, the healthiest way to achieve this development is with a strong government willing to carry out an effective distribution of benefits, with a concerned private enterprise willing to implement the social principles of our times, with a labor movement aware of its position and "with a nationalist mentality."

Upon analyzing the intervention of national and foreign capital in the country's development the CONEP president said that "we are aware of the small size of the national private enterprise. That is the reason for our eagerness in inviting foreign capital to participate in the great development tasks, as long as it is aware of the social framework within which it has to act."

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT REASSERTS SOVEREIGNTY OVER COCOS ISLAND

PA251705Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 25 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican Government official expedition headed by President Rodrigo Carazo to Cocos Island arrived a few minutes before 1100. President Carazo told newsmen who joined the expedition: We have not come here looking for a legendary treasure but to reassert Costa Rica's sovereignty over Cocos Island.

FIRM POSITION TO BE MAINTAINED ON TUNA FISHING

PA241516Y San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 1220 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Costa Rica will maintain its firm position in the struggle that began several months ago over fishing and the conservation of tropical tuna. There will be an international meeting on this subject at the end of the month in San Jose, Fernando Altmann Ortiz, minister of economy, industry and commerce, said.

He reported that the document which will be presented during the meeting has been almost entirely drafted already. The meeting, which will begin on the 28th and end on the 30th in our capital city, will be attended by delegates from the United States, Nicaragua, Mexico, Costa Rica and other countries on the Pacific.

EL SALVADOR

FAPU EXTREMISTS SEIZE OAS OFFICES IN CAPITAL

PA231647Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1631 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 June (ACAN-EFE)--The United Popular Action Front (FAPU) seized today, Friday, the OAS offices in San Salvador and demanded that a communique pointing out alleged violations of human rights in El Salvador be conveyed to the OAS.

This is the second time FAPU leftists have seized these offices, located in the eastern part of this capital. They want the OAS foreign ministers "to be acquainted with the acts of injustice that are taking place in this country."

They delivered a declaration to the head of the OAS office in this city, Nicaraguan Albino Roman y Vega, so that he could send it to Washington as soon as possible.

FAPU states that today's peaceful action is in support of the mothers of political prisoners who have been on a hunger strike for over 1 month at the Red (?Cross) offices to demand the immediate release of their offspring.

ERP DENIES KIDNAPING SANTA ANA COFFEEGROWER

PA240306Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0133 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine "Revolutionary People's Army" (ERP) today denied having kidnaped Santa Ana businessman and coffeegrower Tomas Adolfo McEntee. McEntee was kidnaped at noon yesterday in the city of Santa Ana by several heavily armed men. A few minutes later, a local radio station received an anonymous phone call claiming that ERP assumed responsibility for the action, which was today denied by the extremist group.

GUATEMALA

LAUGERUD SATISFIED WITH STAND ON BELIZE

PA231524Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[Text] I am fully satisfied because during my administration we have not yielded a single inch regarding the problem of Belize, stated President General Laugerud Garcia in replying to several newsmen's queries regarding his opinion on the issue. The chief executive added that during his administration nothing that was possible to do was left undone and that, therefore, he was fully satisfied with his policy with regard to the conflict with Great Britain.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS BEGINS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA242236Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1912 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The national police have reported that four ambassadors have lefr Guatemala in the past few hours in face of the terrorist threats that have been made against the diplomatic corps. According to the police report, Salvadoran Ambassador Gen Agustin Martinez Varela, Peruvian Ambassador Andres Aramburu, Italian Ambassador Pio Pignatti and Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Emanuele Gerada have already departed the country.

During the middle of last week, Guatemalan Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz charged that rightist and leftist extremists were plotting the assassination of ambassadors and politicians in order to block General Romeo Lucas from assuming the presidency of the republic on 1 July. Acting Foreign Minister Luis Aycinena Salazar met with the ambassadors accredited to Guatemala to inform them of the plot and to ask them "not to run risks."

According to government authorities of this country, it is expected that the forthcoming week will be "a difficult one" in Guatemala because political sectors unhappy with the electoral victory of General Lucas will make a final effort to prevent him from assuming the presidency. General Lucas will become president of Guatemala on Saturday at the conclusion of the 4-year term in office of Gen Kjell Laugerud Garcia.

Yesterday afternoon, Peralta Azurdia--who was chief of government from 1963 to 1966--went personally to the office of the president of the judicial branch, Hernan Hurtado Aguilar, to present a petition that Lucas' asumption of power be declared unconstitutional.

ARMY PATROLS STREETS TO CURB VIOLENCE

PA241421Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Last night the national army began patrolling the streets and avenues of Guatemala City and the departments in the countryside in anticipation of possible acts of terrorism or sabotage, the army's public relations office reported. An official communique says this measure should not alarm the inhabitants and that they should cooperate with the patrols when they stop them or give them some instructions.

The decision was made within the framework of constitutional guarantees; in other words, there will be no restrictions or state of siege or curfew as some people in Guatemala believed last night.

LAUGERUD: ARMY WILL GUARANTEE PEACE, SECURITY

PA240401Y Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 20 Jun 78 p 5 PA

[Text] In compliance with its constitutional mission, the Guatemalan Army will take strong action to guarantee the people's peace, security and honest work, President of the Republic Gen Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia said last night over a nationwide radio and television network.

The chief of state, who was accompanied by the army high command, including brigade, zone and military base commanders, expressed the army's concern over the violence unleashed by subversive groups and its decision to take strong action to safeguard the peace and tranquility of honest citizens. The following is the text of the declaration of the army high command:

"Fellow countrymen: The Guatemalan Army high command, in view of the continued violence unleashed by subversive elements and groups in their efforts to upset the nation's democratic institutional order in compliance with foreign directives, declares before the people of Guatemala and the military hierarchy and subordinate ranks:

"I. That it is deeply concerned over the violence those subversive groups have been promoting, evidenced by acts of terrorism, murders and other crimes, and the number of illegal activities designed to destroy the basic principles of human coexistence at the expense of the tranquility of the Guatemalan people;

"II. That by mandate of Article 215, Chapter V of the National Constitution, it is the duty and imperative obligation of the army to maintain peace in the republic;

"III. That all acts of violence that have taken place in the national territory are being thoroughly investigated and that the full weight of the law will be applied to the guilty parties;

"IV. That the Guatemalan Army, in compliance with its constitutional mission, will take strong action to guarantee the peace, security and honest work of the Guatemalan people.

"Guatemala, 19 June 1978

[Signed] "Division Gen Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia, constitutional president of the republic and the army's commanding general; Division Gen Otto Guillermo Spiegeler Noriega, national defense minister; Brig Gen David Cancinos Barrios, army chief of staff"

MANO BLANCA THREATENS UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES

PA231412Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Several authorities and professors of the university center of the north at Coban have received death threats from the clandestine terrorist organization known as Mano Blanco. Threats have been reported against Dr Bernardo Villena, the director of the center, and several members of the faculty such as Adrian Zapata.

The university center of the north of the University of San Carlos has been involved in technical advisory activities, especially in the farming area. One of the regions where the university professors and students have worked the most is Panzos, where tragic events over agrarian problems occurred several days ago.

STUDENTS SEE LINK BETWEEN THREATS, PANZOS MASSACRE

PA232116Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The University Students Association [AEU] today charged that the death threats made by an alleged ultrarightist terrorist organization against professors of the northern university center are aimed at stopping protests and truthful reporting on the massacre in Panzos. The university is fully conversant with agrarian problems in Panzos. AEU explained today that the northern university center located in Coban is working on various research and counseling programs in the area and is conversant with the agrarian problems in Panzos. The university students expressed their solidarity with Professors Adrian Zapata and Bernardo Villeda, who received the threats.

DEATH PLOT REPORTED AGAINST GUATELAMA CITY MAYOR

PA241423Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1220 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] A plot to kill Col Abundio Maldonado, new mayor of Guatemala City, has been denounced by spokesmen for that official. The death plot was reportedly intended to silence the discovery of mismanagement by the previous municipal administration.

Meanwhile, Mayor Abundio Maldonado yesterday reiterated his firm determination to continue the cleanup of the capital's city hall despite the existence of threats against him.

HONDURAS

ARMY DENIES PARTICIPATION IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

PA242301Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1624 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Army denied today that any of its officers had participated in drug trafficking or in the kidnaping and murder of a couple in this capital. It admitted, however, that a commission which investigated the crime established that some armed forces members could have committed irregularities by commission or omission and that they will be tried by military courts.

The army said that persons involved in drug trafficking and the murder of the couple have tried to confuse public opinion with the intention of harming the armed institution in order to serve "vested interests." It also said that all those involved in the crimes have been arraigned before common or military courts and that these tribunals will have all the government's support in the fulfillment of their duty.

The military asked the Honduran press to abide by the code of professional ethics and the law and said it is confident that there will be no need to have to define responsibilities for violations which could be detrimental to the nation's armed forces.

The commission which investigated drug trafficking and the kidnaping and murder of Mario and Mary Ferrari said that it will not give names or details of its investigation for the present because the judicial proceedings are at the preliminary stage.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE ABUSES BY 'THOSE IN POWER'

PA250251Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party charged today that "those who are in power abuse their privileged position and allow all sorts of crimes against the Honduran people." The Christian Democrats criticized the "inability and corruption of all state organizations in charge of applying justice, thus threatening the social stability of the country."

The party statement adds: "All organizations of the state, at various levels, are responsible either by commission or by omission for the present deteriorated social system which offers no solution for the anarchy and distrust that they themselves have created."

Today the government issued an official communique denying any kind of participation by military personnel in drug trafficking activities or in the murder of a wealthy Tegucigalpa couple.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON AMNESTY BILL

PA250442Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] An amnesty bill presented by a Conservative deputy in the Chamber of Deputies was passed to a commission yesterday after the government majority bloc received instructions from President Somoza. Somoza spoke from the United States, where he is making a weeklong visit, after being informed of the matter. The amnesty bill, which must still be studied, does not yet have the form that will determine its scope.

In the country there are over 100 persons imprisoned or awaiting trial for political crimes. In political terms, it is believed that the government party's attitude is just a formula to improve President Somoza's image abroad at a time when human rights are being discussed at the OAS.

Spokesman Denies General Amnesty

PA250104Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] A spokesman for Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza has denied reports according to which the chief of state had ordered a general amnesty for all political prisoners in his country. (Ian McKenzie, a Somoza aide, has stated that Somoza has told him that there is no truth to the reports.

According to initial reports, Somoza had made a telephone call to the Nicaraguan Congress to order the approval of a bill giving general amnesty to political prisoners.

GOVERNMENT NAMES AMBASSADORS TO VENEZUELA, OTHER STATES

PA240341Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0255 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 23 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Carlos Manuel Perez Alonso has been appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Venezuela. Perez Alonso, who headed the Nicaraguan diplomatic mission in Panama, replaces Gustavo Escoto Goenaga, who resigned several months ago.

The Venezuelan Government gave its consent to the appointment of the Nicaraguan diplomatic representative despite the tense relations between the Caracas and Managua governments over the past few months.

President Carlos Andres Perez has been pressing the Organization of American States (OAS) to investigate the international charges of violation of human rights by the Nicaraguan Government.

Meanwhile, acting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Harry Bodan today told ACAN-EFE that the new ambassadors to Italy and Germany, Jaime Somarriba and Gen Florencio Mendoza respectively, will soon assume their new posts. He added that the government is working on the appointments of ambassadors to France, El Salvador and Panama.

BUSINESSMEN AGAINST ANNOUNCED TAX INCREASES

PA231423Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The announcement of new taxes that the government will put into effect next month has triggered the reaction of economic circles, which have demanded an explanation regarding the manner in which the already existing taxes are being invested. In addition they have pointed out that new tax burdens could contribute to unemployment and the strangling of monetary circulation.

Businessmen consider that taxes on luxury goods [word indistinct] affect commerical competition in the Central American area to such an extent that withdrawing Nicaragua from the Common Market is being considered as a result of the fiscal reforms.

The private sector has pronounced itself in favor of an explanation of the taxes now being imposed, considering that a revision of the budget is necessary before authorizing new taxes.

RADIO STATION EMPLOYEES ON HUNGER STRIKE

PA231445Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 23 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Six employees of the Mi Preferida radio station yesterday started a hunger strike at Red Cross installations. Among them are four reporters who lost their jobs when the government ordered the closing of the radio station following a trial based on news considered to be untrue. In the legal aspect, the case is now in the hands of the Government Ministry, which should soon hand down a ruling on an appeal.

Over 20 persons were automatically laid off when the station was closed, although the law holds entrepreneurs responsible for any economic effects.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES CUBAN TROOPS CAPTURED IN ZAIRE

PA241655Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Friday flatly denying the remarks by the chief of the Zaire regime, Mobutu Sese Seko, on the alleged capture of Cuban troops during the recent fighting in the southern Province of Shaba. The document says Western news agencies and the Voice of America profusely disseminated the Zairian leader's false remarks. They stressed he invited the newsmen who interviewed him in Gabon to go to Kinshasa to see these prisoners.

The Cuban Government, the statement adds, challenges Mobutu Sese Seko to comply with his offer before press representatives from throughout the world. It asserts that the liars will be unmasked and truth will relentlessly shine forth.

Further on, the Cuban Foreign Ministry states that our country's government has noted that no Cuban soldier was involved in the Shaba incidents. Therefore, it adds, the remarks by the head of the Zaire regime are a cynical plot revealing his brazen collusion with those U.S. Government officials who fabricated the falsehood on a Cuban military presence in Shaba.

Relying on the moral force inherent in its firm policy of principles, the Cuban Government warns the international community against the possibility that Mobutu Sese Seko might create a farce and present Cuban counterrevolutionaries supplied by the CIA of Cuban citizens kidnaped in an African country or anywhere else in the world as prisoners.

The statement concludes by saying that mankind has abandoned forever times when a lie could stand indefinitely and serve as a spurious moral justification for voracious and genocidal activities by colonial powers.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TRADE WITH ANGOLA

FL231820Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Luanda--Cuban and Angolan foreign trade delegations have stated that their recently concluded talks were held in accordance with the internationalist principles which guide relations between the two governments. This is expressed in a joint communique issued at the end of a week of talks between the Cuban Government delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz and Angolan Foreign Trade Minister Roberto de Almeida.

The document states that the parties have satisfactorily confirmed that bilateral trade is now a reality, although it has yet to reach the desired level in accordance to the potential of Cuba or that of each economy. [as heard] It states that the two delegations decided to study, in as short a time as possible, new ways to increase the work and trade activities of each country and, in particular, to proceed with a study of the feasibility of signing a trade agreement between Cuba and Angola.

The communique states that both parties should take the appropriate measures to diversify bilateral trade, along with studying forms of cooperation in establishing trade with third countries.

The study of the assistance provided by Cuban technicians to the Angolan state foreign trade structure was considered to be advantageous and it was decided to reinforce and extend this type of cooperation.

The Cuban and Angolan delegations also studied measures needed to assure the rapid training of Angolan cadres and the formation of structures to facilitate the establishment of a state monopoly in foreign trade in that African country.

Deputy Minister Cabrizas Ruiz met with Angolan national bank governor (Victor de Carvalho) to conclude the program of meetings and talks which was formulated for his stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

FMC SOLIDARITY EVENT WITH AFRICA HELD IN CIENFUEGOS

FL241829Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1612 GMT 24 Jun 78 FL

[Text] (Joseph Tumbe), representative of the African National Congress and of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in Cuba, in Cienfuegos has presided over the Federation of Cuban Women--FMC--national event of solidarity with Africa and in condemnation of apartheid. Speaking at the event, the African representative reiterated that the African peoples' struggle is an indelible symbol of the march toward victory of peace and social progress. He also denounced U.S. policy on the African Continent and reaffirmed his people's determination to win this struggle.

(Haydee Villavicencio), member of the party's provincial committee and FMC secretary in Cienfuegos, at the solidarity with Africa event pointed to the exploitation that that people suffer from the corrupt and proimperialist regimes of Ian Smith and Balthazar Vorster.

GRANMA CONTINUES ATTACKS ON BRZEZINSKI

23 June Commentary

PA240325Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jun 78 PA

[Text] It is not the first time Brzezinski has taken the road of adventure and irresponsibility and followed a policy dangerous to peace. He does so today as a U.S. Government adviser, as he did yesterday as professor at universities in the United States, GRANMA, organ of the Communist Party of Cuba, states in a commentary published today, Friday.

GRANMA adds that 10 years ago, when reactionary forces rebelled in Czechoslovakia to separate that country from the socialist community, Zbigniew Brzezinski went to Prague to carry out a campaign in support of those who wanted to strangle socialism.

The Cuban paper stresses that Brzezinski has been for the past few years one of the main ideologists of the most warmongering and aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. He was a zealous promoter of U.S. aggression in Vietnam. He is the author of several books which reveal him as a militant anticommunist and an enemy of international detente and world peace.

24 June Editorial

PA251339Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jun 78 PA

[Text] GRANMA says in an editorial that those who pay attention to the siren calls of Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the president for national security affairs, are not being realistic. They talk about expansionism and plundering as if the existence of new weapons could make communism lie fallow [barbecho], allowing them to continue dividing the world among themselves.

GRANMA adds: If those who think like Brzezinski and the Maoists in Peking have not grown up and cannot accept reality, there is a new generation which is more confident and willing to support political and military detente as an irreversible process. Peace is the only possible alternative and it can be obtained only through detente and coexistence, GRANMA concludes.

U.S. POLICIES SCORED AT OAS MEETING

FL231839Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 78 FL

[Text] U.S. economic and trade policies are the object of harsh criticism at the eighth OAS General Assembly that is meeting in New York [as heard]. At the meeting, Brazil accused the United States of reviving protectionism. During the assembly meeting, a declaration was distributed to the delegates stating that confidence in the inter-American system is greatly endangered because of its incapacity to resolve the economic problems of the hemisphere.

For his part, the Colombian foreign minister labeled the OAS as a unilateral instrument of the United States and pointed out that Washington's protectionist policy hurts all of America.

The remarks by Latin American foreign ministers represent a clear response to the speech made by U.S. President James Carter at the assembly's inaugural session. The U.S. executive indicated that measures to weaken protectionism could be undertaken by Washington if the Latin America countries make concessions.

RODRIGUEZ TO HEAD DELEGATION TO CEMA MEETING

FL231025Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Council of State and Council of Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez will head our country's delegation to the 32d CEMA meeting due to begin on 27 June in Romania. Carlos Rafael will represent Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers President and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The CEMA meeting will be chaired by the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and will be attended by the presidentsof the councils of ministers of socialist countries which are members of CEMA.

Other members of the Cuban delegation are PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Raul Garcia Pelaez and other government officials.

GRANMA REPORT HAILS 1978 SUGAR HARVEST

FL231245Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Yesterday, 22 June, at 0510 the country's sugar production surpassed 7.3 million metric tons, base 96. As recently announced by the commander in chief, by achieving this high figure we have accomplished the second highest sugar harvest in Cuba's history, which constitutes an economic success for our people. This volume, which was only surpassed by the 1970 harvest, is greater than the best harvest of the capitalist era in 1952, which amounted to 7.298 million metric tons.

Twenty-five sugar mills throughout the country continue grinding and they will produce still additional quantities of sugar before the harvest ends. With the production that has been achieved, Cuba guarantees its export commitments and the quota assigned by the international sugar agreement.

A report published in the daily GRANMA, the official organ of the PCC, points out that this is the first time in the past 50 years that a sustained growth of the sugar production has been recorded in seven consecutive harvests without the ups and downs which have characterized this sector. The daily adds that the only exception was the 1975-76 harvest whose production was similar to the previous harvest. GRANMA points out that this great success was accomplished under the worst climatic conditions ever to affect a sugar harvest during the revolutionary phase. It points out that in none of those harvests were the rains so heavy, so widespread and so frequent, affecting the mechanization of cutting and loading activities. It adds that the men operating the equipment and the measures that were adopted avoided greater problems. Under such conditions this success was possible because, in addition to the development of the people's awareness and the greater experience and supervising expertise of party and state cadres, the necessary technical, organizing and material conditions have been attained, making possible the consolidation of our country as a modern and efficient sugar superpower, GRANMA stresses.

The organ of the PCC Central Committee points out that Cuba, a small country which lacks the resources and which has been enduring an economic blockade for more than 17 years by the largest imperialist superpower, is able to display a success and a future such as ours at a time when the capitalist world is wallowing in the midst of a profound crisis in which unemployment and inflation are burdening millions of workers and in a situation in which unequal trade and oil prices are crushing the economies of dozens of underdeveloped countries. The daily adds that this is a demonstration of the rightness of our path and of the advantages provided by socialism and the revolution, an example of what can be accomplished by a selfless and austere people who are building a new society in all senses.

The daily also states that this also is a demonstration of the value of internationalist solidarity and of the aid given to out people by socialist countries and especially by the Soviet Union.

Closing, GRANMA states that our party and people are justly satisfied and proud today of a truly responsible working class and peasantry who are fighters and revolutionaries capable of carrying out in creative work feats as meritorious as those of our internationalist combatants. With such workers, there will be neither difficulty nor obstacle that cannot be overcome, nor any task that will be left unfulfilled in coming years. They will also be perfectionists in this key sector of our economy, which plays the decisive role of serving as economic pivot of the historic task of building socialism in our fatherland.

CHILEAN ELECTORAL EXPERTS FIND NO IRREGULARITIES

PA231209Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2217 GMT 22 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 22 Jun (EFE)--The contracted Chilean experts today reported that they found no irregularities in the 16 May elections. In a preliminary report on the systems and procedures using electoral lists, the Chilean technicians, whose contract unleashed a wave of protest in the Dominican Republic, conclude that there were no irregularities in the electoral process.

Technicians Juan Ricardo Giadach and Martin Boragk state in their recently concluded report that contrary to the charges made by the official Reformist Party (PR)--which led to their being contracted--they have been unable to detect any irregularities in the electoral registry's electronic data processing department.

After investigating for 1 week, the experts from the University of Santiago, Chile, indicated that they found no irregularities that might have accounted for a massive dislocation of voters. That was the argument that the PR presented in questioning the victory of its rival, the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD).

The victorious PRD and the Democratic Quisqueyan Party protested the contracting of the experts called in to review the electoral process. The latter protested the fact that the technicians were coming from Chile, which does not have a democratic regime.

Meanwhile, the fact that the contract had been made by the Dominican Government instead of the Central Electoral Board also prompted protests.

The incident has elicited a wave of comments because Hugo Vargas, the board's acting president, justified the contracting of these experts by alleging that Dominican experts had refused to give the requested cooperation, an allegation that was later denied by two associations of professionals in this field.

The country's universities offered the assistance of their electronics departments, also complaining that the use of foreigners was unjustified in this case.

On several occasions the two Chileans stated that they have nothing to do with the nature of their country's government and that they were contacted by the Dominican ambassador in Santiago to fulfill a purely professional task.

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